Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1858. VOL. 31, NO. 38.

SPEECH
OF THE
HON. JOHN W. FORNEY,
AT
TARRYTOWN, NEW YORK.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel gratified in being able to appear before you to participate in the ceremony which has been announced—the nomination, as the people's candidate, of one of the tribunes who stood up during the whole exciting session of Congress for an undying principle. And I am gratified, further, in being able to bear, here in your presence, my personal tribute to the courage, the independence and consistency of the gentleman whom you have thus formally placed before the people for reelection. Having taken some part in the controversy which is not yet closed, and having been present when various demands were made at the seat of the Federal Government, I saw Mr. Haskin tried, not only by frowns and the threats of power, but by its blandishments too. And there never was a moment, from the beginning to the end of that struggle, in which that man quailed or faltered. [Cheers.] It required on his part, gentlemen, uncommon courage, sustaining a peculiar personal relation, as he did, to the Executive, to resist these combined influences. It required great independence and great self-denial to tear himself from those with whom he had thus closely associated; and, more than all, it required that he should keep constant watch over himself, lest in that great political center, where public virtue is constantly sapped, where the public man is constantly in danger of being betrayed, he should fall into the hands of his enemies. It required on his part that he should bear himself as to be able to resist the influence of power, but be able to stand without suspicion. He came from a District which had not only given him large plurality, but which had given to Mr. Buchanan a decisive vote; and to no man more, I venture to say, is Mr. Buchanan indebted than to Mr. Haskin for the manner in which the Democratic party in this vicinity rolled up the vote they gave to the Democratic candidate in 1856. His active exertions, his personal devotion to the character of the President, we feel that that candidate reciprocated (or pretended to reciprocate) all the devotion which Mr. Haskin himself manifested, rendered him of all men the man upon whom the President might rely in conducting the affairs of the Government at the seat of the Federal Capital. He did not go to Washington to betray a principle, or to desert the candidate of his choice. He saw this Administration which he had thus toiled to elect with four years of power, with unbounded patronage. Beside, as I have said, he was its friend. The Cabinet was filled with men toward whom he sustained the most intimate relations. What inducement was there on the part of Mr. Haskin to take any other than an honest course? I say, then, my fellow-citizens, that you do well in placing him before his constituents for another trial. [Cheers and applause.] Yes, you not only do well, but you would not do well if you did not do so. But I say now, that when the time comes that public men in the North are not sustained who have done what Mr. Haskin has done—when that time comes—that the people of this Congressional District, or any Congressional District, refuse to do honor to such a man, than we become in this region a race of cowards and slaves.—[Cheers and applause.] My fellow-citizens, I must be a little personal, because appearing before you as I do, I am impelled, if not compelled, to refer to a portion of the political history in which I have borne a prominent part. My relations to the present Executive of the United States begun with early boyhood, from the time long before I became a voter, when I was his intimate confident and friend. From early youth down to the present hour, or rather to a period one year ago, I sustained toward Mr. Buchanan relations not only of intimacy, but of more than intimacy. Had he been my father, if his blood ran in my veins, I could not have been more devotedly attached to him. [Applause.] I believed that that sentiment and affection was reciprocated. We had tried in our good old State of Pennsylvania, for many years, to elect this gentleman to the Presidency. It fell to my lot—born in the county in which he grew to manhood, in the county where he read law, in the county where he still has his residence, in that county where he says he expects to die—and knowing him thus well, it fell to my lot to do a good deal of the hard work incident to the fulfillment of the aspirations of himself and the wishes of his friends. In 1844 we went to the City of Baltimore instructed to vote for a distinguished citizen of your State, Mr. Van Buren; but owing to the publication of his celebrated Texas letter, the delegation from Pennsylvania, as is well known, concluded that Mr. Van Buren had forfeited the confidence of the Democratic party, and that it became us to present our own favored citizen for that high place. We did so, and we failed. But still in 1848 we reappeared upon the scene with our fellow citizens, and there the friends of Mr. Van Buren in this State repaid us in kind for the good turn we had served them four years before. [Applause.] Undaunted we continued to organize and in 1852 we reappeared in the same scene with our former friend, and we were again defeated. That seemed to be the last chance—the last shot in the locker—If I may use the expression. But he was appointed by President Pierce in 1853 to fill the high and important mission of Minister to England. While there he was removed from the scenes of domestic politics, and quietly and observantly watched the movements at home pending and succeeding the repeal of the Missouri line. Mr. Buchanan had been known for his attachment to that line—though in 1819, while a student of law with Mr. Hopkins, at Lancaster, Pa., he attended a meeting in which he denounced it; subsequently, in 1847, he came out in his celebrated Berks County letter, and stated there that the only way to settle the Slavery question was to run the line to the Pacific so as to secure to the North and to the South their respective benefits on each side of it as proposed by its original friends. Therefore it was that while at a foreign court, absent from his own country, his name became peculiarly the name of the American people, as the one that would lead the Democratic party to victory again.—His old friends in Pennsylvania moved forward, and again we organized. We saw the time had come when our champion could be presented to our people. We repaired to Cincinnati. Rivalries—home rivalries—had been extinguished; bitternesses growing out of the Missouri line and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill had temporarily removed other candidates from the field (or so we thought); and Cass men, Dallas men, and Buchanan men in Pennsylvania made common cause, and repaired to Cincinnati for the purpose of putting this gentleman in nomination. When we reached there, the first indication that appeared was, that the extreme South had resolved upon Mr Buchanan's annihilation. They saw in him the light of a moderate Conservative sentiment. They saw in him, for the first time a public man who having been absent from the country, therefore disconnected from the exciting revalries of the day, would be compelled from his position, to do justice to Northern feelings, and extinguish sectionalism. They did not trust to him on the issue of the day.—I was not a good enough Kansas and Nebraska man for them; and they fought us, as the history of that Convention will show, for five long days with a bitterness and animosity such as political conventions can scarcely rival. But he was the only man to rescue the Democratic party from defeat. He was the only man to prevent the election of a Republican, and the only man who could carry Pennsylvania; for upon the contest of that State did the entire tide of battle turn. From your own State a similar disposition was manifested in certain quarters. In this quarter, now, where this disease of Lecomptonism rages the most violently, and where administration is indulged the most ardently, Mr. Buchanan received nothing but coldness and contempt. But we nominated him and returned to Pennsylvania, for the first time joyous in having achieved our long-cherished wish.—And when we returned there, we came with the full and confident hope that their would be an end to the difficulty in electing a man whose nature was believed to be so conservative, whose, character was believed to be so prudent, and whose entire record had been national and constitutional. At that time I believe the Republicans themselves abandoned the campaign. They looked upon his nomination as their death blow. They looked around in vain for a candidate; but events (and there is no necessity for spinning out this detail to a greater length) brought on a series of excitements such as we have never witnessed in our country, and by the middle of August, 1856, the campaign was more than doubtful. Why did it become doubtful? Because the public opinion of the North had been stirred to its deepest depths by the excesses of the Pro-Slavery minority, backed by the Federal power, in the Territory of Kansas. That was the only question. It was not the Ostend Conference, it was not the Pacific Railroad; it was nothing but the single issue—Shall the people of Kansas dispose of their affairs in their own way? Shall they vote upon their domestic institutions, not Slavery but upon all their institutions, unmolested by the bayonets of the Administration on the one hand, and the onslaughts of bands of foreign marauders on the other. No man felt more deeply in reference to Kansas than did Mr. Buchanan. No man talked more freely about it. In his letter of acceptance of the nomination and in the speech he delivered to the committee upon it in his parlor at Lancaster, (at which I happened to be present,) he laid stress upon the great principle that the will of the majority should prevail. Why, he said to me a thousand times. "The South *must* vote for "me, and the North must be secured; and the "only way to secure the North is to convince "those gentlemen that when I get in the Presi"dential chair I will do right with the people "in Kansas. I am now 66 years of age. I "have reached that time of life when I cannot "have any ambition for a reelection, and if I "have, the only way to secure it is to be strong "with my own people at home. I watched this "struggle from my retirement in London; I "have seen what I conceive to be the mistakes "of others. I am not responsible for the ad"ministration of President Pierce; therefore, "I will inaugurate a new system; I will show "to those gentlemen that a Pennsylvania Presi"dent will stand firm to the pledges of a Penn"sylvania gentleman and a Pennsylvania Dem"ocrat." Now fellow citizens, in that letter of acceptance, if you will refer to it—it is not necessary for me to produce it here—you will find that he stated distinctly that the people of the Territory of Kansas should be protected in the sacred right of suffrage, unawed by any influence whatever, and that the will of the majority should prevail.

We went into the canvass. It fell to my lot to be at the head of the State Democratic Committee of Pennsylvania. All my affections were in that State; all the emotions of my nature, physical and mental, were enlisted on the side of the candidate she had presented.—His whole career, his character, my personal attachment and the sincere devotion I felt for him, his family, his cause, and all about him made me so anxious for him to succeed, that I indulge in no vain expression of speech when I say to you that I would have forfeited my life for him. My devotion for him knew no bounds. Day and night, night and day, I toiled in that campaign. And there are those here to-day from my own State who will bear witness to the fact when I say that all my own resources, all my fortune, my every exertion, every aid, was enlisted to produce the final result. And above all others in that campaign was the great principle of popular sovereignty.—[Applause.] That was the standard which marshaled the way. That was the schibboleth—that was the war cry. From Lake Erie to the Delaware River—from Pittsburg to Philadelphia—in every village and town in the State—everywhere that I could induce a pen to write, or a tongue to speak, that was the theme upon which those pens wrote and those tongues spoke. Why, gentlemen, Mr. Buchanan had no confidence or reserve upon this subject.—He was public, he was open, he was unreserved in his declarations to everybody. He sent to the traduced John Hickman, in an adjoining county. He told him, through his friends and agents: "You, Mr. Hickman, occupy a peculiar relation: you voted for the Topeka Constitution; you denounced the Kansas-Nebraska bill; you were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line; the Democratic party of your district have nominated you; they believe in you. Now, I want you to take the stump and go before your people, and pledge me, James Buchanan, that I intend standing by, and if necessary dying by this principle of Popular Sovereignty." For myself, if I could descend to the baseness of republishing private letters, I might fill a volume with similar pledges from similar authority.

Why, gentlemen, when the distinguished Secretary, Mr. Cobb, who from having been a superfine Union man, has been converted into a fire-eater, equal to Mr. Chaubert himself—when Mr. Cobb came into Pennsylvania, and traversed our State from end to end and from county to county, talking to delighted audiences all the time, what was the burden of his theme? Why—Popular Sovereignty. I would take the Army and the Navy would use every power of the Federal Government, I would surround the Territory, but what the people of Kansas should vote, and by their vote the destinies of the future State should be decided.—Whenever a Senator upon me, I said to him:—"Now, Sir, I have but one thing to say to you; we have but a single thing before the people; every day is making the campaign more and more doubtful, every day is making the popular feeling more and more intense; Mr. Buchanan himself feels that everything depends upon the prudence, the sagacity, and the spirit of conciliation by which this campaign is conducted, and for God's sake take care what you say about Kansas; leave your violent Southern feelings at home; you must not come to threaten: you Governor Johnston, and you Mr. Scott, of Richmond,, and you Mr. Extra Billy Smith, and you Mr. Secretary Floyd, all of you, must remember that if you lose this battle here, you lose it altogether, it will be your loss, and therefore you must allow us to manage it in our own way." And they did accede to that policy, without any protest, and gladly. There was no deception in that fight, at least so far as I was concerned. I sowed the State with private letters and private pledges upon this question. There is not a county in Pennsylvania in which my letters may not be found, almost by hundreds, pledging Mr. Buchanan, in his name, and by his authority, to the full, complete and practical recognition of the rights of the people of Kansas to decide upon their own affairs. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, he was elected. He formed his Cabinet. He issued his Inaugural Address; and here, at this point, let me say, that the public confidence inspired by his nomination by the Democratic party, and the apprehension of his election inspired in the Republican ranks, that public confidence in the man was renewed and revived by the publication of his Inaugural Address. The Republicans, many of them who had voted for John C. Fremont said: "We believe in Mr. Buchanan, if he stands by the doctrines of this Inaugural Address we will stand by him." Now, had he done so, the Republican and the American parties, in my opinion, would have been extinguished; we would have been one great, happy, national family.—After all, what the great mass of the people in this country desire is a good Government.—Every man in this country is not an office-seeker. Nine out of ten are disinterested in their relations to the Government, and they are ready to vote for John B. Haskin, or for John Smith, if they have confidence in the man: and Mr. Buchanan would have suited the country as well as any other man, if he had but fulfilled his pledges; and therefore it was that when his inaugural address was published, they said one to the other—We believe in Mr. Buchanan—we are sorry that we have not voted for him; but we are willing to trust him and stand by him to the end. Mr. Buchanan had before him a future which Washington, if he had been living, might have envied—a future which, if he had walked resolutely in the path he had marked out—the path illuminated by his resolutions and pledges—would have allowed him to go down to the grave with the acclamation of the people. Posterity would have pointed to his administration as a model and example to all generations; Pennsylvania would have had no cause to have been ashamed of her once favorite son. No, my fellow countrymen; but he did not stop here. As if for the purpose of accumulating pledge upon pledge, as if for the purpose of piling up a pyramid of promises upon this question, what did he do next? He looked around to see whom he should get to go to Kansas for the purpose of settling the vexed question which had rendered Kansas, what it has been graphically termed, "the graveyard of Governors." He sought no inferior man; he would not be tempted to take an ordinary man. He selected a gentleman, a statesman, who had been presented by a large portion of the leading and prominent men of the South for a seat in his Cabinet, who had for years represented his State in the councils of the nations. He selected Robert J. Walker. And when he called upon Mr. Walker, and asked him to proceed to the Territory, Mr. Walker said to him, "Why, Mr. Buchanan, that would finish me forever; it has ruined every man who has gone there; it will ruin me. I have reached that time of life when I cannot afford to risk all my prospects, and probably the peace and happiness of my family." And he said further, as if gifted with a knowledge of the future, "I cannot run the risk of being most probably betrayed and deserted by the Administration that appoints me." Mr. Buchanan said to him, "Mr. Walker if you will go there, you will settle this question in a few weeks. Everything is ready; here are your instructions. I pledge you my word that everything you desire, you shall have.—Mr. Walker, as if inspired by a sublime suspicion, said, "Mr. Buchanan, I will not go to Kansas until you allow me to meet your Cabinet face to face, and ascertain from that Cabinet in person whether they will agree that I shall go there and carry out the pledges of the campaign of 1856." Accordingly a meeting of the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan was called.—At the meeting every member of the Cabinet was present. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker were present—Mr. Buchanan in the chair.—Gov. Walker said, "I have desired this meeting because I have determined not to go to Kansas unless I have full instructions to carry out those pledges and those principles; if there is any opposing voice, I will not go; I do not want to go: it is by no means an enviable position; but if I have the permission and consent of you, gentlemen, for this I have asked, I will go."—The Cabinet was polled; but one member of the Cabinet objected to the programme laid down by Gov. Walker. I need not mention his name. Gov. Walker said, "That settles the question, gentlemen; I do not wish to go; a single negative is sufficient, and I will retire from the field." But they took that member of the Cabinet into an adjoining room, and there they convinced him that Gov. Walker was right. They returned and gave Walker his instructions in his pocket, and accompanied by a man well known similar pledges. Now, over this pledge-

ment of the facts, I will come down to my own part of this campaign. My ambition to assist and build up my good old State, to push forward her great interest, and issist in the development of her industry—to do that which we must all do, at least if we desire success—for the older you grow you should be stronger at your own home—to build yourselves up in your own counties and own States, and when you do that you will be respected and strong at the seat of Federal power. Therefore it was that in the year 1857 I started the newspaper which now bears my name at its mast-head. I did this for the purpose of advocating Mr. Buchanan's policy throughout. I had abundant pledges as to his course, but before publishing that paper I took care to write to Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, and to himself, and told them on what ground I intended to stand on this question of Kansas. They were so good as to send me sufficient written testimony strengthening me in the position I had assumed. I went on with Walker and Stanton, until the Oxford and McGee frauds took place, when there was a burst of execration throughout the country.—The whole Democratic press had argued constantly the policy of the Administration up to that time; but when Gov. Walker rejected those frauds, there was silence. A pall fell over the columns of *The Washington Union*. Nothing was said upon the subject of the Oxford and McGee frauds. No voice was heard in Washington against it; but I supposed some malign influences for the moment, had surrounded that journal, that it had had an attack of some peculiar insanity, which has lately become chronic with it, and I allowed it to pass by. But when the dark, damning deed of Lecompton was perpetrated, then I saw for the first time that those gallant men in the Territory, Walker and Stanton, and those who acted with them, had been deserted. I saw that Democratic principles had been carried out by them, and we were now called upon to turn our backs upon our pledges and betray our manhood. [Applause] Gentlemen, there was something too much of this; and when the cup was presented to my lips I refused it. [Cheers.] Administrations may change, Presidents may change, but I had been too fully committed on this subject to go back to Pennsylvania and turn my back upon pledges which I had both spoken and written to thousands of men. I did not for a moment believe that the Administration had concluded to abandon the principles which had put them into power; that they were resolved to make their policy a test; so when I went to Washington and called upon my old friend, I said to him, "Mr. Buchanan, for the first time in our lives we are at variance; I find myself standing by one principle having followed your lead, and you have deserted it." "Well," said he, "can't you change too?]Laughter. If I can afford to change, why can't you afford to change?—[Renewed laughter.] If you and Douglas and Walker will unite in support of my policy, there will not be a whimper of this thing; it will pass by like a Summer breeze." I told him that it was very well with an Administration surrounded by office-holders and living all the time in the atmosphere of flattery, that was followed by thousands of gentlemen who expected place; that they could come to him and say, "You are right, Mr. Buchanan; we are down on our bellies; please to walk over us—please trample upon us and we will be happy and content, and hope you will believe your policy is right."—"But I tell you," said I, "that there is a still small voice in the people that instinctively rejects frauds, and this is not only a fraud but a dishonor. I do not claim to be more honest than any other man. I have done as all politicians have—somethings which may not square exactly with the rules of religion and right, and which, if I have, I regret them; but this thing will not do. [Loud cheers.] I have reached the stature and years of manhood, and I cannot go back to Pennsylvania to eat my own words and become the slave of power. [Renewed cheers.] I cannot. But then, Mr. Buchanan, you must tolerate this difference of opinion.—Gen. Jackson tolerated differences of opinion in his friends. Col. Polk tolerated differences of opinion, and you differed with him in his views on the tariff, and yet you remained in his Cabinet. Mr. Pierce tolerated differences of opinion. But here you are. Men who put you where your are—who ask nothing at your hands—who have refused your favors—have trampled all the patronage that has been offered them under feet; here they are, asking to be tolerated in the indulgence of an honest opinion." The reply to that was, "Sir, I intend to make my Kansas policy a test." "Well, Sir," said I, "I regret it, but if you make it a test with your officers, we will make it a test at the ballot box." [Loud cheers.] Repeated efforts were made to heal the difference. But it seems to me, gentlemen, that when the Presidency is conferred upon a poor mortal, it transforms him into a god, in his own estimation, or a lunatic. [Laughter.] Nobody is permitted to approach power to tell the truth. Power never hears the thunder voice of the people, sitting as it does in its cushioned chairs, between its marble walls. The independent man, loud and bold, with a clear eye, who comes to tell the truth, is waved from the Presidential presence as a rude intruder. Then we went home. As I said, repeated efforts were made, and made in vain, to heal the differences. The conferring of this Presidential patronage—of vast millions—more than the monarch of Great Britain enjoys, and nearly as much as the French despot wields—this patronage induced Mr. Buchanan to believe that he could make his test successful. How was it made? Gentlemen, when the chapter which shall detail the manner in which the Administration has used its patronage is written, it will be a black one. When our children and our children's children come to read it, they will not believe that an such an armor of pledges, would have gone and that chair to have used his army—ay, his army and the treasure—your money and mine—your officers and mine—for the purpose of putting down a gallant band of men for standing by the plain God's truth: and I would wish that when the historian comes to write, he would not be compelled to write that that President was born in Pennsylvania. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, there has not been an element lacking to relieve this unredeemed infamy—not one There has not been a single circumstance lacking. They have gone on step by step, with a tread of fate and destiny, trying to crush out the brave and gallant spirits who have stood forth asking for nothing but to be allowed to do right.

Look at the South, in whose name this deed, Lecomptonism, has been perpetrated after its representatives in the Senate and the House have assisted in hounding down Stephen A. Douglas and David C. Broderick and their gallant compatriots in the House, the South begins to say, as they see the Administration hell hounds pursuing and attacking Douglas and his friends in Illinois: "This is too much. We are willing to accept Lecomptonism as gilded poison on which has been extended to us, and which is to help us, though the only thing it has done has been to to commit our Representatives to a gross wrong toward the North. But we cannot bear this persecution." Read the letter published the other day in the New York papers from Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland.—Read the statement of Alex. H. Stephens and Henry A. Wise. They are clamorous against these attacks on Mr. Douglass. Public men in this country forget in their truckling to the South that Southern people are Americans as we are. They have their Slavery. They have their peculiar institutions. But they reject a wrong—they reject an infamy—they reject unfairness just as readily as we do. They will not submit to this tyranny of the Administration upon Mr. Douglas. And so it will be when the Administration begin by courting the South—by declaring that the only thing the President should do is to yield to the South, that Administration will end by the South turning upon it. What then? It will be Tylerised. [Laughter.] The Administration of James Buchanan Tylerised—supported by a set of office holders and expectants only, with all the great parties, and the one that put it in power inclusive, standing from it and shunning it like a contagion!

"Imperial Cæsar, dead, and turned to clay,
Must stop a hole to keep the wind away."

I am aware that I am talking to a mixed audience—there are here present Americans Republicans and Democrats.

A VOICE—No doubt of the Democrats.

Mr. FORNEY (continuing)—Now, gentlemen we who act with Mr. Haskin, we who follow the flag borne by those great heroes of the day, those immortal chieftains, Henry A. Wise and Stephen A. Douglas, are constantly twitted with combining with what are politely called Black Republicans. [Laughter.] But have you Americans who are present ever witnessed the efforts of the Administration to make a union with you? The Administration can combine with the Americans (I believe you are called Know Nothings sometimes) and that is all right. Or if a Black Republican comes out for Lecompton, he is immediately washed clean and wiped. [Laughter.] Why, gentlemen, the principles that we fought for in 1856 are now reduced to——Lecompton. We may be as true as the North Pole upon every principle, but if we don't go for Lecompton, we are d—d indeed. [Laughter.] But if the Republican or the American becomes Lecomptonized, he is not only speedily forgiven, but he is elevated to the highest seat in the synagogue, and he is pointed at as a brand rescued from the burning. [Laughter.] The Administration is pledged, recollect, to a platform of hostility to secret political societies. It is pledged in its platform to those who speak with a rich Irish brogue or sweet German accent. But, gentlemen—you Americans and you foreigners and adopted citizens are not to recollect when an American becomes Lecomptonized; only those are infamous who unite with Republicans and Americans to vindicate a principle. [Applause.] Then you are out of the party and are excluded from decent society, and henceforth and forever you are never to be forgiven unless at the last moment you come forward and say: "Praise unto thee John Calhoun and Lecompton." [Laughter.] I have been toiling in the Democratic party since I was a boy, and I am not now quite 41 years of age. I never voted any but a straight Democratic ticket. My excellent friend Samuel J. Randall, who was a very good American, and who was elected to the Senate of our State, as a Democrat, last year, said to me: "I am freshly in the party, and you are freshly out of it." Thus I find myself turned out of the Democratic party because I will not consent to leave Democratic principles. [Laughter.] This is an age of newspapers and telegraphs on the land and through the sea [Cheers.] And when these things transpire, there would be no God in Heaven if the ballot-box did not damn such a party in October next. [Cheers.] And you in New York, who think the Democratic party is sold body and breeches to this official despotism, take care lest when November comes you do not find that the Democrats think a good deal more of their principles than they do of their organization. For my part, speaking for Pennsylvania, on the 12th of October, when you open the N. Y. *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Times*, you will see under the telegraphic head figures something like this: "40,000 majority against the Lecompton candidate." [Cheers.] That is the way we will make our mark there—yes, we will do more, we will stand by John Hickman, we will regard Montgomery and whoever am not to be terrified by this Chinese thunder of organization. [Laughter.] I am willing to combine with any good man, no matter what is his name, who combines with me to rescue the American name from this odium, and this disgrace. Why, gentlemen, in 1856, not to go back to that but for an instant, we would never have got the Republican vote we did for Mr. Buchanan if we had not pledged ourselves over head and heels for this doctrine. Now, let me say a word in conclusion on the subject of popular sovereignty. You Republicans are coming to it, and, gentlemen, you will come to it. Now mark; there is but one way for it.—I saw the other day a speech made by a distinguished New York journalist—and I speak of him as distinguished for many things, tho' we have differed for many years—I mean Mr. Greeley. [Cheers.] He pointed the way to the coming time. He has been denouncing popular sovereignty as a humbug. It would have been if all the Democrats co-operating with him had surrendered to the Administration. It is not a humbug—it is a living principle. Tell me this is illusory—that a people to the number of 13,000 have been strong enough in their own will and their own way to put down the army of the United States, and beat the slaveholders' minority, with about $70,000,000 of patronage, overarun with Federal officers, with the Senate and House against them—with the President betraying his trust tell me not that they, armed as they have been by the simple, naked principle of popular sovereignty—that this principle is a humbug? Why, what does such wonders, must be real—must be right. Come to it, gentlemen, the men who are for Congressional intervention here are Lecomptonites; men whom you despise. They are constantly telling you, day after day, that they despise you. We offer to you the principle of Popular Sovereignty brought from the fair fields of Kansas, covered all over with glory. We have proved that we stand by it; we have turned our backs upon the Administration; we have rejected its patronage; we have laughed at its blandishments—no mean thing to do at any time, and particularly at a time like the present, when our country has been swept by such a whirlwind.—Believe in us, stand by Haskin in his noble conduct, vindicate the principle in his election; cease your differences as to power; give us the principle and the name will be little. That which applies to the Republicans applies with significant force to the Americans; and I must say, (I would do injustice to my character if I did not say it) that I am inexorably opposed to one portion of the American creed; that is due to you gentlemen, and to myself, but there is another portion of the American creed which teaches us, and we are bound to believe them, that it is a national creed. They have their Southern connections—they have their Humphrey Marshall, their Winter Davis, and their good men whom I know well, and these are your leaders. They tell us that you are national, and therefore the doctrine of popular sovereignty is for you; above all it is for the North; the South is committed to it—it will not recede. The day is gone when sectionalism can prevail in this country—the day for a sectional party has passed away, in my humble opinion. The South, gallant and glorious as she is, we must protect, sir, in all her rights. I have stood by her from my early years down to the present moment. I will stand by her to

he end, unless she asks me to do wrong; then we must part company for a time. The South, gentlemen, is committed to this principle, and thus with all the pledges of the present, with all the hopes of the past, I call upon you to take the principle, and to take it soon; the train is moving and the cars are filling up.—Come on, let us take this principle for a single principle. Everything else that is right will follow, and in 1860 there will not be a white man in the North willing to say he ever heard the name of Lecompton. [Loud cheers.]

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Sept. 17, 1858.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WM. E. FRAZER, of Fayette.

PEOPLE'S COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
EDWARD McPHERSON, *of Adams Co.*
ASSEMBLY,
GEO. W. WILLIAMS, *of Bedford Co.*
GEO. G. WALKER, *of Somerset Co.*
COMMISSIONER,
GIDEON D. TROUT, *of St. Clair, tp.*
POOR DIRECTOR,
HENRY M. HOKE, *of Snake Spring.*
AUDITOR,
JAMES CARNELL, *of Monroe.*
CORONER,
WM. SHOWMAN, *of Harrison.*

COUNTY DEBT $8,000 AND UPWARDS.

Who is Responsible?

The last *Gazette* wriggles and squirms, like a skinned eel, in attempting to answer our exposure of the County's indebtedness. Its attempts at *falsehood and mystification* are truly awful and every one who reads it must feel pity for the *hang-dog look* and *shame*.

The *booby* still tries to create the impression that the late Treasurer was the cause of the County borrowing the $5,000,00 last spring. The Gazette shows that the County owed the State at the end of Taylor's term, $1490 87 This is true, and in our term we paid this amount off, $1130 00 to Wm. Hartley, and $450.00 to Wm. M. Hall's ex'or, making in all $3070 87, and the Gazette states what is a fact, that the Commissioners only paid over to us $2375 72, nearly $700 00 less than we paid on County indebtedness! But that paper says that Major Davis, the present Treasurer, "paid, for the same said David Over," the amount of $810 25 to the State Treasurer.—That paper had better not mentioned the latter. The facts of this item are these: The Locofoco Commissioners, and their Clerk, *assessed the taxes of the County too low, according to the valuation of the Locofoco Board of Revenue Commissioners, by the amount of* $810.25. It was not levied on the County—it was not charged to the Collectors—it was not charged to the editor of this paper as Treasurer, and the State held the County for the amount, and the *Commissioners had to pay it!* Thus by the *gross bungling and stupidity* of the Locofoco Commissioners and Clerk, *the County lost* $810.25 *in one little transaction!* While on this point, we will mention another small item. The State holds the County for *nearly* $300 *more*, for which the Commissioners *improperly exonerated Collectors*, and though it is charged to the late Treasurer, the County will have to pay it! Here are only two items in which *the County loses about* $1100.00 *by the stupidity and carelessness* of the Locofoco officers!!! So much for that.

We also paid in our term to the Western Penitentiary, on Check of the Commissioners, $237.23, an unusual expenditure, for we believe the County had not been called on for ten years for any money for that institution. We also paid four or five hundred dollars interest on borrowed money in our term.

The *booby* states that the indebtedness of the County to the State was more than doubled in our term. If it was, whose fault is it? Do we not show above that we paid in the neighborhood of $4000.00 of Locofoco debt and interest, some of which was caused by the "bungling" and stupidity of the Locofoco Commissioners and Clerk.

That paper charges this altogether on the late Treasurer! How ridiculous! Any man of sense knows better! Could we pay out any money at all, without the authority of the Commissioners? Does not the Treasurer pay the money on *their* checks, and does he not hold these checks as his vouchers at settlement? Is not the majority of the present board Locofocos? Certainly. A Treasurer is only responsible for the money he handles. He cannot be held responsible for the way it is expended. He has nothing to do but to pay it out on the authority of the Commissioners. If it is improperly expended, they are the cause; and we contend that money has been improperly expended, within the last few years whilst we were Treasurer, before and since, and the Treasurer cannot prevent it any more than the man in the moon. The Commissioners send the check to the Treasurer, it is his duty to pay it, and he does not know whether they are allowing a just bill or not. If the County has spent so much lately, we have to thank the Locofoco officers, who allow the bills, and none other.

When the opposition came into power, a few years ago, *the debt of the County was* $4,660.26—they *paid off about* $1,600.00 and since the Locofocos have again come into power, *they have run the debt up to between* $8,000.00 *and* $9,000.00; and not a dollar is now in the Treasury! Is it not time the people should make a change?

The Gazette mentions some Collectors as being back, and says they are all opposition.—Among others he names the Collector of Colerain, for $465.56. Mr. James was appointed, but Mr. Gump took the job off his hands, and 'Squire Gump is a Locofoco, and it is he that owes the County. We could name the Locofoco Collectors for S. and M. Woodberry, Southampton, Cumberland Valley, Londonderry, East Providence, &c., &c., for last and other years, all Locofocos, and owing the County equally as much as those that paper has named.

We again put the following questions to the Locofoco party, as they have not yet been answered:

What is the amount of indebtedness of the County of Bedford?

—How many thousands of dollars were borrowed last Spring?

—How many hundreds of dollars, yearly, has been paid, in the last two or three years, for repairing the Court House and Jail?

—Why they have, during this whole year, and in these hard times, a man tinkering about the public buildings?

—How many hundreds of dollars will these buildings cost this year, up to this time?

—How many will they cost till the end of the year?

—Why they don't stop this unnecessary expense, when there is not a dollar in the Treasury to pay the smallest amounts?

—Whether it is right, because this tinker a few years ago turned Locofoco, that he should be *pensioned* off the whole county, and be allowed his own prices?

Whether this work is not altogether unnecessary, and costs double as much as it ought?

—And whether Locofocoism is not the cause of the vast indebtedness of our County and State, and also the cause of the present hard times?

—What has become of the item, that Major Davis, the present Loco Foco Treasurer, paid about $800.00 of State money the first Court, without the authority of the Commissioners? Is he a "bungler?" Did you ask the Commissioners, whether they did not authorize the late Treasurer to use State money to pay off jurors, witnesses, &c., to enable them to pay their expenses in town, incurred while attending Court? Did you ask them whether they did not try to borrow money long before they procured it? Did you ask the gentlemanly Clerk to the Auditors, Wm. M. Hall, Esq., whether we made a "bungling" officer or not? Did you ask the Democratic Auditors the same question? Did you ask even the Democratic Commissioners the same question. If you did not, do so, and publish their opinion, and we will abide by it.

Wilson Reilly and Free-Trade.

Let the laboring men of Pennsylvania, and particularly of the 17th Congressional District, remember, that the Locofoco National Convention that nominated James Buchanan, at Cincinnati, adopted the following resolution, as one of the planks in their platform, and that WILSON REILLY endorses this resolution:

"*Resolved*, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. *The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas*, AND PROGRESSIVE FREE TRADE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, *and, by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.*"

Let the laboring classes of the 17th District, remember that the following *Free Trade*, and *Direct Tax* resolutions were passed by the last Locofoco House of Representatives:

"*Resolved*, That the EXISTING TARIFF IS DEFECTIVE as being founded on the PROTECTIVE POLICY.

"*Resolved*, That the highest development of the industrial resources of the country is to be attained by the GREATEST FREEDOM OF EXCHANGES, which can only be thoroughly accomplished by the ENTIRE ABOLITION OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS, and a resort EXCLUSIVELY TO DIRECT TAXATION."

Let the laboring men of the 17th District, remember, that only one Locofoco from Pennsylvania, (Asa Packer,) had the courage to vote against the above *Free Trade* and *Direct Tax* resolutions. The vote stood as follows:

YEAS—*For Progressive Free Trade*, 123, to wit: 67 Democrats, 39 Eastern Republicans, and 17 Southern Americans.

NAYS—*Against the Progressive Free Trade*, 72, to wit: 71 Americans and Republicans, and just 1 Locofoco—Judge Asa Packer, of Pa. Fourteen Locofocos *dodged*—WILSON REILLY among them!

Let the farmer, the mechanic, and the laboring man, remember, that the *Locofoco Free Trade* policy of the country has caused the *present hard times*, and that we may never expect better times until we return to the policy of protection, the policy of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and all the patriots of the best days of the Republic—a Tariff similar to that of 1842.

Let the laboring classes of the 17th District, remember, that WILSON REILLY is in favor of *Free Trade* and *Direct Taxation*—that he *dodged* the vote on the above *Free Trade British resolutions*, and that if he had had the courage to have voted upon them, he would have voted along with the other *Free Traders* of his party.

Let the laboring classes of the 17th District, remember, that the only way to get back to the *protective principle*, is to vote against *Free Trade candidates for Congress*—against REILLY, who stands upon a *Free Trade platform*—and in favor of McPHERSON, who is pledged in favor of *Protection*.

Gov. Packer Repudiated.

The Democratic Convention of Franklin county met a few days since, and after completing its regular business, the following resolution was submitted:

Resolved, That we endorse Gov. Wm. F. Packer for the able manner in which he has filled the Executive chair.

An exciting discussion immediately took place, when the vote stood—ayes 19, noes 21. What does all this mean? How has the Governor offended? Are we to understand that the zealots and ultras who voted in the negative are attached to the Administration, and that they adopted this course, for the purpose of rebuking the Governor, in consequence of his Anti-Lecompton sentiments? If this be the real condition of affairs, madness rules the hour with Mr. Buchanan and his satellites. They are not in a condition to lose a single man, much less a powerful organization in a State like this. But the doctrine at the White House seems to be—rule or ruin—and with the present aspect of affairs, the latter is inevitable. President Pierce retired from the dignities and responsibilities of the Chief Magistracy greatly shorn of his dimensions as a statesman, and his successor seems determined to follow in his footsteps.—*Phil'a Inq.*

The meeting in Franklin County that refused to pass a resolution approving Gov. Packer, passed one sustaining Wilson Reilly for Congress. Reilly is a Franklin County man, and stands on the platform in opposition to Gov. Packer, who is an anti-Lecompton man. When Wilson Reilly opposes Gov. Packer, can the friends of Gov. Packer, support Wilson Reilly? Packer has hosts of democratic friends in the District, and after being repudiated by Reilly and his County, will they support him? That's the question.

David Hay and Extra Pay.

Our readers well remember that there was a law passed by the Legislature at its last session, DAVID HAY who is now on the Locofoco ticket in this District, was a member, and POCKETED THE EXTRA TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS! When DAVID HAY or any of his friends ask you to vote for him, just stick this at them and tell them that should David be re-elected another law might be passed *increasing the pay* $200 *more*, and he, the said David, would pocket the money. If DAVID HAY had been opposed to the law, although he voted against it, he would have done like Judge Nill of Chambersburg, who opposed the increase and refused to take it! The following is Mr. Nill's speech, on the question. Read it, and then ask yourself if David Hay did right in pocketing the *extra pay*!

REMARKS OF MR. NILL ON TAKING $200 AS EXTRA PAY.

It is somewhat singular that this House should manifest a disposition to vote to its members each the sum of $500 besides the regular salary. Let us see how the history of Legislative pay has been. Formerly members received $3 per day. This session will include one hundred and eight days. The pay for this would be three hundred and twenty-four dollars. In 1855 the American or Know-Nothing Legislature chosen in 1854, raised the pay to the salary of five hundred dollars per session, and if an extra session was convened by the Executive, three dollars a day was paid as the compensation for its duration; with this the Democrats and old line Whigs found fault, and so did many of the Americans. The Legislature of 1856, which was Democratic, met and did not change the act of the previous session. In 1857, another Democratic Legislature met, and received the regular salary of five hundred dollars, and took besides two hundred more. Among the people this act was very much censured. How do we stand on this question? When elected every man knew what the salary was, and if he did not intend to take that as the reward of his services he should not have come here. It is said that we do not make much. This I grant. But did we come here merely to make money? Have we no regard for the interests of the Commonwealth? Cannot we devote a few days to her service without expecting to become rich by it? The aggregate of this Legislative plunder is $26,000—no inconsiderable sum.

If we have a right, in discharging our duty faithfully to our constituents, to take two hundred dollars apiece out of the treasury in this clandestine way, why may we not vote ourselves one thousand dollars or more, if there was enough there to gratify our avaricious propensities? If by an amendment of the kind added in committee of the whole, we had laid our greedy hands on one thousand or twelve hundred dollars each, those who sent us here would have been appalled at the enormity of the deed, and would have spared no terms of denunciation in applying suitable epithets to our plundering act. Hence it is obvious that the difference is only in degree—the principle is the same. Gentlemen say their constituents applaud and commend such acts. The gentleman from Schuylkill, (Mr. Hipple,) believes his constituents would do it; yet he seems somewhat sore in reference to my course on this question. He seems to feel unpleasant, notwithstanding the vaunted laudation of his confiding constituents. I inform him that I have preformed my duty according to my conscientious convictions, and if his conscience has led him to take the money, he can pursue his own course.

We are daily finding fault with the vultures here who act as borers, and constitute the third House. This body is believed to be more numerous than the Senate. Some of them are intelligent—all are shrewd—and it is fair to presume that they are not influenced by pure motives. If we take money out of the treasury by a law which we pass to shield ourselves from the imputation of receiving it as the stealings of office, are we better than borers—are we not vultures, who have been chosen to guard the treasury, and who, from having itching palms, are unfaithful sentinels? We are sworn to support the Constitution, and to perform our duty with fidelity. When we came here we had no right to this money by law.—We cannot take it out of the treasury without an act being passed by ourselves to authorize it. In this we only differ from other plunderers by having the power to legalize our dishonesty.

More than this, we are legislating, by passing acts, and that very properly, to punish Saving Fund and Bank officers for embezzlement—for putting their hands to the money entrusted to their charge, whilst we are doing the same.—No Saving Fund or Bank officer who takes the money committed to his care, and appropriates it to his own use, occupies, in morals, a different situation from what we do by using the State funds in the same manner. If this act is passed, I can never receive one cent of such ill gotten gains. LIKE THE WEDGE OF GOLD THAT ACHAN TOOK, IN MY ESTIMATION IT IS INFAMOUS. NO FUNDS OF THIS SORT SHALL EVER ENTER MY POSSESSION. I will leave it where it ought to be, for the benefit of the State in the Sinking Fund.

Speech of Col. J. W. Forney.

We call the attention of all our readers, Democrats and all others, to the speech of Col. Forney. He has been for years the leading Democrat in this State, but differs now with the President, on Lecompton, and he proves conclusively that the position of the anti-Lecompton Democrats is the correct one.

By a card which we copy below, it will be seen that Mr. Forney spoke with deliberation; not only meant all he said, but intends in due time to prove it.

☞"A CARD.—When I spoke to the electors at Tarrytown, New York, I did so upon the deliberate expectation that from the impenitent calumniator and convict of the New York Herald to down the pensioner of the Washington Union, I would be abundantly traduced and misrepresented An Administration which I assisted, not inconsiderably, to elevate to the power which it has basely abused; has not hesitated to make an honest difference of opinion a pretext for a prescription extending to my business and to my most intimate relations; and I am not surprised at the spirit which my remarks at Tarrytown have created in that quarter. This is to state that I shall calmly await the accumulation of all the accusations of the Administration, and in my own good time, I will prove all that I have written and spoken as to the gross betrayal of a great principle and a solemn pledge, and still further establish the justice and strength of the PRESS and of myself.

J. W. FORNEY."

As the Administration through the Washington *Union* has accepted the challenge the disclosures must proceed, and it looks as if they would be rather rich.

The anti-Lecompton Democracy of Berks County, have nominated a candidate for Congress in opposition to J. Glancy Jones, and also a whole County ticket. This looks bad for the old citadel of Democracy.

In the Fifth District Col. John Wood, anti-Lecompton Democrat has been nominated in opposition to Owen Jones, Lecompton, and present member.

Locofocoism is in a sorry plight everywhere.

The Republicans have carried Vermont and Maine by large majorities.

THE VALUE OF A NOSE.—A nose in itself, detached from a face, is apparently of very little value, and yet there are very few persons who would be willing to exchange their nose for all the ready cash in the vaults of a specie-paying bank. A very clever story of a nose is told by Klopstock, the celebrated German author. A young fellow was desperately enamored of a young lady, and his affection was reciprocated. She was worth twenty thousand thalers in her own right, while he was worth "nary red." For this reason her guardian objected to the match. In his desperation he consulted a crafty old Lawyer, who heard his story, and then told him he would put him through for a prospective fee, and he was as good as his word. He first asked the young lover if he would agree to take twenty thousand thalers FOR HIS NOSE? To this the young fellow gave a decided nay. Old Foxy the Attorney then went to the Guardian, and told him that it was all a "hum" about his young friend being so poor, that to his certain knowledge he had one jewel alone for which he REFUSED twenty thousand thalers! This satisfied the Guardian, and the wedding came off.—Of course, when he got a sight of the jewel he swore some.

Speaking of noses, and their positive and comparative value, read the affidavit of Mr. D. McCreary in to-day's paper. He has been so unfortunate as to lose his nose, but fortunate enough to get hold of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER, which has not only saved the balance of his face, but actually prevented one of the most lingering, painful and horrible deaths imaginable. Read the affidavid. The man is known, and the marks on his face attest the truth of his statement.

THE PESTILENCE AT NEW ORLEANS.—From a letter received in this city from the agent at New Orleans, of the Southern Aid Society, we extract the following: "The yellow fever commenced its ravages here about the middle of June, first among the sailors, but has since been gradually spreading through the city." In a postscript he says:—"The Angel of Death is in our midst; the pestilence is increasing; our hospitals are fast filling up.—Pray for us." He relates the following incident: "I called to see a German family in a back yard; found the mother and four children sick with the yellow fever, and lying upon beds of shavings. The little girls, of the same family, administered to their necessities. I provided watchers for the night, and next morning sent them to the Charity Hospital.—The father had previously died—the mother and two children are since dead, while the other two little girls are there with the same disease.—*Boston Traveller, Aug.* 20.

COMET OF 1858.

This remarkable comet (says the Albany Argus) is now visible to the naked eye, as predicted by Dr. GOULD some weeks ago. It is now only one hundred and forty millions of miles distant and is very rapidly approaching the earth, and already shows through a common opera-glass a well defined tail. We are told that during the first week in October the comet will be of the most striking brightness, possibly the largest of the century, and at that time will be seen near Arcturus, perhaps even surpassing that brilliant star in splendor. It is now visible for about an hour after sunset and an hour before sunrise in a line with the two stars called the Pointers, and forming nearly a right angle between these and Arcturus. It is now best seen at four o'cloak in the morning.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the "Independent Blues," of Bloody Run, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of His Providence, to take from our midst our esteemed brother-in-arms, HIMAS O'NEAL, Therefore be it

Resolved, That whilst we humbly bow to the will of Him in whose hands all our destinies are, we at the same time deeply mourn the loss of him, who by the ruthless hand of death, has been taken from us—one who by his moral life and unexceptionable deportment, had endeared himself to all who knew him.

Resolved, That in the death of Himan O'Neal, his wife and children have lost a true husband and father, our community a valuable citizen, and the company of which he was a member a *brave and noble soldier.*

Resolved, That we, as a company, do most sincerely sympathise with his family and friends in their sad bereavement; yet we are consoled with the belief that the one they now mourn is resting in the bosom of Him who said, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

Resolved, That the officers and members of this company wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family, and the same be printed in the Bedford *Inquirer* and Bedford *Gazette.*

J. A. GUMP, *Chairman.*
S. BENDER, *Sec'ty.*
Sept. 6, 1858.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—Wheat Flour from $5.60 to $6, according to quality. Rye Flour $4.25 to $4.50. Corn Meal, $4.25. Wheat dull at 124@130 cts. for good to prime red, and [illegible] to quality.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15—Wheat flour from $5.25 to $6.25. Rye flour and Corn meal $4 per bbl. Wheat, white, 135 to 145 per bush. Red, 120 to 130 cts. Rye 70 c's. Corn from 80 to 90 cts. Oats 42@44 cts.

MARRIED.

At the Pattonsville Parsonage, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. John Ross, of Maria Forges, Blair County, to Miss Elizabeth Spiece, of Piper's Run, Bedford County.

On the 5th inst., by Lemuel Evans, Esq., at the house of Adam Rinard, Esq., Mr. Wm. Forman to Miss Barbara Moggle, both of Liberty tp.

At the Parsonage, at Bloody Run, on the evening of the 8th inst., by Rev. J. A. Coleman, Mr. Jeremiah Baughman, of Bloody Run, to Miss Sarah Eshelman, of Rays Hill, Bedford Co., Pa.

On the 5th inst., by D. B. Troutman, Esq., Mr. Joseph H. Burns to Miss Delilah Beals, all of Londonderry tp.

At the Parsonage, on Thursday morning, Sept. 9th, by Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Mr. John C. Trout to Miss Julia A. Drenning.

DIED.

In this place, on the 29th August, ult., at the residence of her son-in-law, Hon. Samuel L. Russell, Mrs. ELIZA M. MONTGOMERY, of Harrisburg, aged about 55 years.

The deceased had been in delicate health for some months, but had come up on a short visit to her daughter, anticipating a pleasant time, and hoping to be benefitted by the healing influences of our Springs. But Providence had ordered it otherwise, and she died, after a short illness, away from her home, and yet surrounded by her children, who, like ministering angels, gathered around the couch of their devoted and much loved parent. She had been a most exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and gave to all the highest evidence of the soundness of her faith by her holy walk and conversation, and by the truly christian performance of all the sacred duties of sister, wife and mother.—Weep not for her, but for those of her household, whose loss is irreparable.

In this Borough, on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., Mrs. MARGARET DAVIS, wife of Mr. John Davis, of St. Louis, Mo., and daughter of Elijah Adams, Esq., of Bedford, in the 35th year of her age.

The subject of this notice was remarkable for a goodness of heart, and a suavity of manners, that endeared her to a large circle of acquaintances. It has been said of her, with much truth, that "she never spoke ill of a neighbor." The world of fashion had no charms for her; she choose rather to "shine" around her own fireside as *wife* and *mother*.

The crowning act of her life—the theme of so general remark, was the filial affection she exhibited, and the sacrifices she made, to render the declining years of an aged parent peaceful and happy.

Although not a member of any church, she died in *great peace*, having experienced the consoling influence of Divine Mercy a few days before her death. "Oh, Death, where is thy sting, Oh, Grave, where is thy victory?"

On the 30th June, last, MARGARET, daughter of James and Esther Blackburn.

MISS MATILDA CALDWELL, daughter of Hollidaysburg, met with a shocking death at She had been at a wedding at the house of Lloyd Knight, and was returning home at eleven o'clock in a vehicle driven by a young man by the name of Wertz. The horse took fright at a light in front of Confer's tavern, in the town and ran off. The rein broke the effort to stop him, and Mr. Wertz then jumped out to try and arrest his progress. The horse wheeled suddenly and ran down the street about a hundred yards, Miss Caldwell leaped out, and fell with violence upon her head.—She was taken up insensible and carried to her home, where she expired at two o'clock next morning, having never spoken a word after the accident occurred. She was a beautiful and amiable girl of about twenty years of age, and her shocking death has caused the greatest grief among her large circle of friends.

THE GREAT PURIFIER!—
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!—
☞TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!
☞THE BLOOD SEARCHER
☞GLORIOUS TRIUMPHANT!

Sworn statement of David McCreary, of Napier Township, Bedford county:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used poltices of sorrel, and a wash of blue vitriol, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Schellsburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and proscribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidsville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies—the latter consisting principally of caustic; but all to no purpose, as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used a preparation of arsenic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflamation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve said to be a never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, of the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my upper lip, and had attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Electic Medical College. He pronounced the disease "a cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an inordinate use of mercury.—He applied mild zinc ointment, and gave internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflamation was not thoroughly removed. In February, 1857, he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, during which time he used every known remedy, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the Cancer continued growing until it had *eat off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye.* I had given up all hope of ever being cured; since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief; but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of 'Blood Searcher,' but I must confess that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced taking it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face was healed as if by a miracle. I used a forth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is sadly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER.

DAVID McCREARY.

Sworn and subscribed, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1858, before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Witness—U. J. Jones. JOHN CORLEY, J. P.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Being afflicted with a grievous Tetter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by W. M. Barris & Co. to try Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; and now, six weeks after finishing the *second bottle*, pronounced myself cured.

The tetter broke out, something over a year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also, on my face, immediately round the mouth and chin, and continued to be a *perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood Searcher.* My arms, were almost useless, owing to the cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy that I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks and feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and to the public generally, to make this statement, in hope that others like myself may be benefitted by using his valuable medicine.

her
JANE ✕ WILSON.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the City of Pittsburg, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1858.

AND. McMASTER, *Alderman.*

For sale by F. C. Reamer, M. D., Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; Simon Hershman, Pleasantville; John G. Schell, do.; L. N. Fyan, West End, P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollars Mills; Nicholas Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A. C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; J. & J. M. Shoemaker, Charlesville; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Murray & Bro., Bloody Run; Dr. J. A. Mann, do.; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; John Wisegarver, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; John Dasher, Yellow Creek; all of Bedford County.

LINDSEY & LEMON, *Proprietors,*
Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Sept. 17, 1858.-6m.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises in *Bedford Township* on

FRIDAY THE 5th NOV'R, next

all the following described Real estate, to wit:

A tract of land with Grist Mill and Dwelling House thereon erected, containing 41 acres and 28 perches and allowance; also 2½ acres of Meadow ground, adjoining John Halderbaum's heirs, John S. Ritchey and others.

Terms: Cash at confirmation of sale.

DANIEL S. HELSEL,
Adm'r of the Estate of
JACOB HELSEL, dec'd.

Sept. 17, 1858.-4.

STRAY SHEEP.

FOUND on the Premises of the Subscriber residing at Bloody Run, on the 1st inst. Seven Sheep, (2 Weathers and 5 Ewes,) two marked with the letter M, in black, and another the letter T, in Red, on the rumps two of them having ear marks, and on the remainder no marks were found. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.

Sept. 17, 1858. JACOB BARNDOLLAR.

Notice to Assessors.

THE Assessors elect are hereby notified to meet at the Commissioners office on Thursday the 14th day of October next to receive their instructions, books &c. H. NICODEMUS,

Sept. 17, 1858. *Clerk.*

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

To School Directors and Teachers.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Directors of Schellsburg and Dicaship, in Schellsburg for the purpose of examining teachers and renewing certificates on the 26th of September; those of Juniata at Buenavista on the 27th; of St. Clair at the Eight Square on the 28th; of Union at Mowry's mill on the 29th; of Middle Woodberry at the school house in Woodberry on the 30th; of South Woodbery at Enterprise on the 1st Oct.; of West Providence at Bloody Run on the 4th; of Hopewell at Dashers, on the 5th; of Broad Top at Hopewell on the 6th; of Liberty at Stonerstown on the 7th; of Snake Spring at Hartley's school house on the 13th; of Colerain at the Brick Church on the 14th; of East Providence at Housekoldey's school house on the 15th; of Bedford township at Bedford on the 16th; of Harrison at Kiser's school house on the 18th; of Londonderry at Bridgeport on the 19th; of Cumberland Valley at John May's on the 20th; of Southampton at Chaneysville on the 21st; of Monroe at Clearville on the 22d; of Bedford borough on the 25th.

The above meetings will be held at 9 o'clock A. M. and it is particularly requested that Directors and Teachers be punctual in their attendance.—Teachers will please provide themselves with pen, ink and paper, and avail this opportunity of being examined, as no teacher will be examined after the regular time, except for special reasons, and then not unless he brings a written request for me to do so, signed by at least three Directors of the district in which he is to be employed.

Notice is also hereby given, that all Permanent Certificates of the old styles have been annulled under the authority of the forty-first section of the Grand School Law of the 8th of May, 1854 and can no longer be received by Directors as authority for the employment of Teachers. Teachers holding such certificates will please attend to the above mentioned days and have them exchanged or returned. H. HECKERMAN,

Sept. 10, 1858. County Superintendent.

"Thick Darkness covers the Earth,
And Gross Darkness the People."

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

And all Others will take Notice!

THAT they can supply themselves, in any quantities with

Jones' Far Famed Patent

NON EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE or COAL OIL LAMPS,

At the Wholesale and Retail, HEAD QUARTERS, 38. South SECOND Street, 38.

PHILADELPHIA.

The *only place* where exclusive Agencies can be obtained for the States of Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and Delaware

These Lamps give a light equal in intensity of flame, and similar in appearance to Gas, and are claimed to be superior to all other portable lights, now in use. No fear of Explosion.—No offensive odor.—No smoke.—Very easily trimmed.—As easily regulated as a Gas Light.—Can be adapted to all purposes.—And better than all for a poor man.—50 per cent cheaper than any other portable light, now in common use.

SOLE AGENCY ALSO, FOR

KNAPP'S Patent Rosen and Coal Oil LAMP.

☞Lamps, Oils, Wicks, Shades, and every article in the line. S. E. SOUTHLAND,

Agent.

No. 38 South SECOND Street, PHILAD'A.

Sept. 10, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE,

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court, in and for the county of Bedford, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises, on *Saturday, the 9th day of October, next* the REAL ESTATE of Wm. Leasure, late dec'd, to wit: a Tract of Land composed of three tracts or parcels of land, situate in Bean's Cove, Southampton township, county aforesaid, containing 232 Acres, more or less, about 30 Acres under cultivation, adjoining lands of Brice Growden on the north, A. Perdew on the west, and John Gorden on the east, about 93 acres of the same patented land. The improvements are a LOG HOUSE and STABLE, about six acres in MEADOW with a small ORCHARD thereon. Land well watered and an excellent spring at the door. Terms cash. Due attendance will be given by

A. PERDEW,

Sept. 10, 1858. *Adm'r.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Betts, Pusey, & Co., vs. Locke & Snyder. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford County, Vend Ex. No. 25, Aug. Term, 1858.

George Stuckey, vs. Jacob Snyder. } Vend. Ex. No. 9, August Term, 1858.

And now, to wit, August 30, 1858, on motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., John P. Reed appointed Auditor to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Wm. S. Fluke, Esq., sheriff of Bedford County, raised by virtue of the above stated writs on sale of deft's Jacob Snyder's real estate, to and amongst creditors.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment, on Tuesday, the 21st day of September, A. D., 1858, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. ERED,

Auditor.

Sept. 10, 1858.

Auditor's Notice.

Garretson & Barclay, vs. Thomas W. Horton. } Pluries Vend. Exp's. No.'s 69 and 70, August Term, 1858. In the Common Pleas of Bedford County. And now to wit, August 30, 1858, on motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., John P. Reed appointed auditor to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Wm. S. Fluke, Esq., Sheriff of Bedford County, raised by virtue of the above writs, on sale of defendant's real estate, to and amongst creditors.

By virtue of the above appointment, the undersigned will meet all parties interested, who may choose to attend, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 21st day of September, A. D., 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day.

JNO. P. REED,

Auditor.

Sept. 10, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Wm. Leasure, late of Southampton township deceased—all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against, it will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ARCHIBALD PERDEW,

of Bean's Cove, Bedford co., *Adm'r.*

Sept. 10, 1858.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans Court in and for the County of Bedford, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Joseph Nicodemus, acting Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Dull, dec'd, to and amongst the heirs, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Thursday, the 23d day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

G. H. SPANG,

Sept. 10, 1858. *Auditor.*

Notice to Retailers!

RETAILERS are notified that their Licenses are ready for delivery and must be lifted by the 1st day of October, next, or suits will be brought against all failing to lift them without respect to persons.

S. DAVIS,

Sept. 10, 1858.—c. *Treasurer.*

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, WILLIAM S. FLUKE, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the

SECOND TUESDAY, (12th) OCTOBER, 1858,

at which time, State and County officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

ONE PERSON for Supreme Judge of said Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON for Canal Commissioner of said Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Juniata and Fulton, to represent the 17th District in Congress.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the County of Somerset, to fill the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the Counties of Somerset and Bedford in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of County Commissioner of said County.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Poor House Director of said County.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of County Auditor of said County.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Coroner of said County.

I also hereby make known, and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Bedford, are as follows, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of Broadtop Township to meet at the School House in Hopewell.

The electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Rainsburg, in said Township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the New school House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata Township to meet at Keyser's school House in said Township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the school House near the house of John Dasher in said Township.

The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the school House in Stonerstown in said Township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnel, in Clearville, in said Township.

The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick school House in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, Jr., innkeeper, in said Township.

The Electors of Snake spring Township to meet at the school House near the Methodist Church, on lands of John G. Hartley.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the new log school House at Bloody Run in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout, in said township.

The Electors of Union Township to meet at the house of Michael Wyant in said township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of William Adams in said township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke, in the village of Woodberry.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster in said township.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also; that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commowealth," passed July 3, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspecor who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of given information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall made the like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall, make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduely or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less then one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 10th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and the 83d of Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM S. FLUCK,

Sheriff.

Sept. 10, 1858.

NOTICE.

Alcinda W. Smith, vs. Wm. Smith. } No. 23, August Term, 1858, in the Common Pleas of Bedford Co.

Proceedings on Libel for Divorce.

And now, to wit, Aug. 20, 1858, on motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., John P. Reed appointed Commissioner to take testimony, and report the same to Court.

The Commissioner will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 22d day of September, A. D., 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day.

JNO. P. REED,

Sept. 10, 1858. *Commissioner.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court, in and for the County of Bedford, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of O. E. Shannon, Esq., one of the administrators de bonis non, cum testamento annexo, of the estate of Thos. Vickroy, deceased, to and amongst the widow, heirs and legatees of said deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment, on Wednesday, the 22d day of September, A. D., 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO P. REED,

Auditor.

Sept. 10, 1858.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I have bought of William Lashley and paid him for the following property to wit: his entire stock of store goods, horses, cattle, hogs, calves, grain, hay, and altogether all the personal property that belonged to him, and, also four tracts of land, and leave the same in his possession during my pleasure, and I furthermore forewarn all persons from trespassing on the same, as I will most positively enforce the law against any person so doing, as it is mine and paid for. HENRY C. LASHLEY.

September 3, 1858.

Hunt's Patent Portable Fence.

THE subscriber has purchased the right of Bedford County, for this celebrated fence, which has been exhibited in Bedford for several days of Court week. He will sell Township or individual rights, on application to him at St. Clairsville post office, Bedford County, Pa. WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

September 3, 1858–c.

GENTS!

NOW IS THE TIME to invest your money.

A. LEOPOLD

Offers his present stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

at first cost. There is no mistake about it. Call and see, and you will get double the worth of your money, at the old and well known stand, the "Rising Sun." A. LEOPOLD.

Aug. 20, 1858.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the will of Wm. Maiken, late of Bedford Township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOB MANN,

Executor.

Aug. 20, 1858.–f.

CHEAP SHOES.

About fifty pair of children's and women's shoes—a little out of style—will be sold very cheap by Feb. 19, 1858. A. B CRAMER & CO.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow at Dr. Harry's.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

SINCE the charter has been granted for the "Bedford Rail Road," the citizens of Bedford have been much excited and interested upon the subject. This interest is not confined to the citizens of town, but extends throughout the country, and *crowds are daily rushing to Rupp's New and Handsome Store*, in *Anderson's Row*, where a *large* and *attractive assortment* of *beautiful Spring* and *Summer Goods*, are opening, which will be sold cheaper than ever offered before in this place.

The stock consists in part of

Robes de Shaum	*Barage de Laines,*
Robes a Quille,	*Lavillas,*
Organdie Lawns,	*White & printed Brilliants,*
Challies,	*Plain and Figured Swiss.*

Latest Style Lawn Robes for $1,50.

Mohair Mixture for 18¾ *cents per yard.*

De Laines of all descriptions from 6¼ *to* 25 *per yard.*

Lawns of various styles for 6¼ *cts. per yard.*

An extensive assortment of beautiful prints ranging from 4 *to* 12½ *cents per yard.*

Muslins of all *prices* and *qualities.*

A large assortment of *Ladies* and *Misses, Gloves* and *Hosiery* from the *low figure of* 5 *cts. up.*

Pure linen *Handkerchiefs for* 5 *cts.*, and a *full* and *complete assortment* of *LADIES DRESS GOODS* generally.

A large and well selected assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,

Consisting in part of

Black	French and English Cloths,	
Blue	do	do do.
Olive	do	do do.
Black Cassimeres.		
Black Doe Skins.		
Fancy French and American Cassimeres.		

VESTINGS.

Grenadines, plain and figured.	
Radzemiro	do do
Velvets	do do

and a great variety of Marsielles Vestings.

Fancy Silk and Lawn Neck Ties, from 6¼ cents to 62½ cents.

A complete assortment of *Ladies* and *Misses* BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS. Also a large assortment *Mens* BOOTS and SHOES.

My assortment of GROCERIES *can't be beat.*

Brown Sugar for	6¼	cts per pound.
First rate Brown Sugar for	8	" " "
Extra do do "	10	" " "
White Sugar for 12½, 14 and 15		" " "
First Rate Rio Coffee for	12½	" " "
Extra do do "	15	" " "
No. 1 Java do "	15	" " "
Best N. O. Molasses "	12½	" " quart.
Good Syrup do "	12½	" " "
Extra do do "	18¾	" " "

Good Corn Brooms for a *dime.*

Bacon by the pound.

☞ All of which will be sold *cheaper* than the *cheapest.* Don't forget to call at *RUPP'S NEW STORE*, in *Anderson's Row*, one door east of Cessna & Shannon's office, and opposite the Gazette office.

G. W. RUPP.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

BEDFORD
Machine Shop!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers.

HILL SIDE PLOUGHS,

of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country. SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOUGHS, WITH STEEL SHOVELS.

CULTIVATORS,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR; Rogers Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines and Ploughs, made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability *BLACKSMITHING* done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,

Machinist.

Bedford, May 7, 1858.–3m

DR. W. H. WHITMOR,

OF Lancaster City, late of Philadelphia, where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the United States, and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicine prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia; that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Diseases radically removed; Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞ *Cancer cured without the knife.*

I will remain in my office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 o'clock A. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton Square, Lancaster city, Pa.

July 30, 1858–1y.

☞ TO INVALIDS. ☜

Dr. Hardman, Analytical Physician.

Physician for diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart, formerly Physician to the

CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, also to INVALIDS RETREAT.

Author of "Letters to Invalids," Editor of the "Medical Stethyscope," &c.,

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Larryngittis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies is to get at the disease in the direct manner. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines.—The reason that consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they had never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet they were so administered that they should act constitutionally, exending immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

OTHER DISEASES TREATED.—In relation to the following seases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them promptly curable.

Prolapsis—and all other forms of female complaints, irregularities, and weakness.

Palpitation and other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease. No charge for consultation.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

July 8, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

THERE will be exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 9th of October*, 1858, the well known farm, formerly the property of Allen Conley, deceased. The farm contains 163 acres of good tillable land, about 100 acres of which is cleared and under fence, 15 acres of meadow the balance well timbered. The improvements are a

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE,

with stone kitchen attached, a double log barn, and other necessary buildings, there is a large apple orchard of choice fruit thereon, and other fruit trees of different kinds. A never failing well of water near the house, and several springs on the farm.

This tract of land lies about 2½ miles west of Schellsburg, adjoining lands of Wm. Crisman, Philip Hoover, John Whetstone and others.

Terms made known on day of sale, by

September 3, 1858. URIAH CONLEY,

Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY 6th NOV'R NEXT

the Real Estate of James Weimer, Late of Monroe Township, dec'd viz: the mansion farm of said deceased, containing

441 Acres and 64 Perches

with Double Log House and Barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Andrew Irons, Mich'l Hevner, Nathan Grubb and others.

Terms: One third to remain in the property during the widow's life, the interest thereon to be paid her annually—One third at confirmation of sale and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest,

MAHALA WEIMER,

Sept. 10, 1858.–d. *Administratrix.*

STOVES, TIN AND COPPER WARE!

MY friends and the public in general, are hereby informed that I now have and shall continue to keep on hand, a large stock of almost every size and pattern of cooking stoves, and parlor stoves and coal stoves. Also, copper and brass kettles, tin and sheet iron ware, common and Russia stove pipe, fire boards, and tin ware of all kind made out of the very best 1 and 2 X tin plate.

Spouting made to order of the best double tin plate, and put up by Mr. JOHN LINDERMAN, who as a workman has no superior in the County. I would also call the attention of the public, to to a new article of self-sealing fruit cans, the best that has yet been offered.

Stove blackening constantly on hand.

All persons in want of any of the above articles will plase call at the Old Stand, of the subscriber, in Bedford, where they can buy on reasonable terms. Old copper, brass, pewter and country produce taken in exchange for work. GEO. BLYMIRE.

September 3, 1858.–3m.

WM. C. LOGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.

September 3, 1858.

Assembly.

THE undersigned offers himself, to the voters of Bedford and Somerset Counties, as an independent candidate for the Assembly, at the ensuing election.

Sept. 3, 1858–te. SAM'L J. CASTNER.

TAKE NOTICE.

TO make arrangements for Fall Trade, G. W. Rupp will offer goods at reduced prices to those that wish to buy, for cash call and see and you cannot be disappointed.

And all those that know themseves indebted will please call and settle their accounts.

August 6, 1858.

WANTED.

1,000 BUSHELS of Oats wanted immediately, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply at this office.

Aug. 27, 1858.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

IN order to make room for Fall and Winter Goods J. & J. M. Shoemaker will sell goods at very reduced prices, at the Colonnade Store.

Aug. 27.

A NEW SUPPLY OF BOOTS & SHOES

JUST received, and for sale cheap at J. & J. M. Shoemakers' Colonnade store.

Aug. 27.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT Shoemaker's Colonnade store, a large assortment of Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, green and black Teas, Starch, Spices, Indigo, Candles, Rice, &c., which will be sold very cheap.

Aug. 27.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely from GUMS

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at ault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two tea-spoonsful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrance of bilious attacks while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of mecine after long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yeslowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor. ☞Mix Water in the Mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

The Liver Invigorator

Is a great scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as it by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver*.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Bedford by Dr. B. F. HARRY, and retailed by all Druggists.

June 11, 5858.–zz.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
OF
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
Completely Preserved
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color or bald but would have the growth restored, or troubled with dandruff and itching but would have it removed, or troubled with scrofula, scald head, or other eruptions, but would be cured, or with sick head ache, (neuralgia) but would be cured. It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this, see circular and the following.

ANN ARBOR, November 5, 1856

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir; I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c. I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence county some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles, her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon, and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative, with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed; and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recomend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age,) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,

SOLOMON MANN

FRIEND WOOD; It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power.—It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it.

Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,

SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, ILL, June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE, ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. Wood & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. Harry.

And sold by all good Druggists.

July 2, 1858.—3m.

WAGONS.

THREE new two horse wagons on hand, work warranted—will be sold on a liberal credit—or exchanged for produce.

A B. CRAMER & CO.

Feb. 19, 1858.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION.

Senator Toombs, one of the pillars of Mr. Buchanan's administration, in a speech last winter, declared that the government of the United States is the most corrupt on the face of the earth! Whatever else may be said of Mr. Toombs and his class of politicians, cowardice is not one of their weaknesses. They are bold and out spoken. While they are willing to use such servile and corrupt men as lead the Democratic party in the North, their own self-respect compels contempt for the miserable tools who go mousing around for plunder. Hence it is they do not all guard themselves against speaking out an honest truth. Senator Toombs, when he made the above declaration, was no doubt disgusted with the mean servility and readiness for bribery with which he felt himself surrounded.

Under the Buchanan administration, the parties to corruption scarcely take the trouble to hide their base deeds from the public view. So brazen and impudent have the corruptors and the corrupted become, that their bargains are almost as public as if made on a public exchange. Government expends a hundred millions of dollars a year of the public money, a large portion of which goes into hands dirty with corruption. Speculators in lands, in money, in principles and measures, congregate around the public treasury like carrion birds or beasts of prey: and, if they are willing to respond to the demands of the administration to do the dirty work required, they are sent on their way rejoicing with pockets plethoric with public money. The Democratic party can no longer make pretensions to be a party of principle; for its principles are bartered and sold for GOLD! It can no longer claim to represent the people: for it overrides the decisions of majorities, and derides the voice of the people. Without principle, then, and without the voice of the people on its side, the question may be asked, how does it maintain itself? The answer is found in the declarations of Senator Toombs, "the United States is the most corrupt government on the face of the earth." We shall hereafter go into details to show in what this corruption consists, and how the hundred millions of dollars yearly squandered by government, are appropriated.—*Lebanon Courier.*

It is not often our candidates get praise from the Democracy; and we are pleased to see the manliness of that talented and efficient Democrat, Mr. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, who, in a late number, speaks of Mr. McPherson, our candidate for Congress, as "a gentleman of great ability."

Mr. *Mac* is receiving very flattering notices from the Press generally. The last York Republican says:—"In this selection our friends in that District have been very fortunate—Mr. McPerson has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a man of fine abilities, deep research and excellent judgment. He is throughly conversant with the political history of the country, and is a firm friend of all the great interests of Pennsylvania. The interests of the State, the honor and glory of the country at large, could not be entrusted to better hands than those of Mr. McP. Our neighboring District is grossly misrepresented in the present Congress by Wilson Reilly, the veriest specimen of lickspittle toadyism, who showed two faces on the Lecompton question at the last session of Congress. We trust that the people of that District are satisfied with the poltroonery of their present Representative, and will give Mr. McP. a rousing majority, as an evidence of their high appreciation of his individual merits and worth as a man, and of the contempt they entertain for his opponent."

RATHER CURIOUS POLITICAL ETHICS.—The Washington Union, Mr. Buchanan's organ, has a strange idea about crime. It says:

"We maintain that a *failure to abide by the laws of the Democratic party is the* HIGHEST CRIME that a Representative can commit."

It seems, then, that the laws of the Democratic party, in the eyes of the Union, are much more sacred than the laws of the country. And the Union acts up to this doctrine, too. A Democratic Representative may shoot down a man in cold blood, or may assault and beat a Senator in his seat until his life is despaired of, and the Union will not condemn the act; but let that same Representative fail to come up to the requirements of the party, and the Union will anathamatize him terribly. Is it not shameful that any portion of the American people should be so enslaved by "party." It speaks badly for their independence and patriotism.—*Lebanon Courier.*

A DOUBLE BED INSISTED UPON.—A letter from Hamburg, published in the Utica Observer, relates the following anecdote:

From Paris we went to Aix-la Chapelle, and then to Cologne and Bonn. From Bonn, a half-hour's ride by railroad enabled us to visit Bruhl, a Prussian palace, the grounds about which are very handsome, although the palace itself is, when compared with the English and French, rather plain. The attendant who showed us the palace pointed out to us a large double bed, wide enough for three or four, which had been made for Victoria and Prince Albert, on the occasion of the Queen's visit, some ten years ago, to Prussia. The Prussian style is single beds, two in the same room; but Victoria would not submit to be unconsorted, and demanded her accustomed accommodations. Another double bed is now shown at Bruhl, which the Prince of Prussia, who has just married Victoria's daughter, ordered for their accomodation at Cologne—which is an hour or two by railroad from Bruhl—but which proved to be too short for his princely accommodation, so that an express train had to be dispatched to Bruhl, to bring them the Victoria couch.

Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, who has been longer in Congress than other member of the House, declines a re-election. John R. Hutchins has been nominated to take his place.

A grandson of Benedict Arnold, the American traitor: is now an Episcopal clergyman in England. He is the only male heir of the traitor that survives.

Socrates, when asked what was the best mode of gaining a high reputation, replied—to be what you appear to be.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have just pened a very large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part as follows:

Silks, Challies, Alpacas, Delaines, Lawns, Barages, Brilliants, French and American Chintzes, Ginghams, Gloves, Collars, Hosiery, &c., &c.

SHAWLS and MANTILLAS,

Cloths,	Cassimeres,	Vestings,
Muslins,	Drillings,	Tickings,
Ky. Jeans,	Linens,	Sheetings,
Cottonades,	Flannels,	Cassinetts,
Nankeens,	Cambrics,	Checks,

CHEAP CARPETS,

White and Col'd Carpet Chain, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting and Rugs, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, also a large supply of fashionable

Ready-Made Clothing,

Also, a full stock of GROCERIES, WOODENWARE, &c.

Having selected our goods with great care, we are enabled to offer our customers

VERY GREAT BARGAINS

for CASH—all kinds of Country Produce—or on a credit of six months to punctual dealers.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

STOP AND LOOK

AT

THE GREAT BARGAINS!

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME!!

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN respectfully present their sincere thanks to their numerous friends and patrons, for their very kind and liberal patronage, since opening the

NEW STORE,

and respectfully beg leave to announce, that they are now receiving and opening the second supply of new

SUMMER GOODS,

embracing a large and attractive assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

adapted to the present and approaching season, together with a general assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Cutlery, Hats, Caps and Bonnets,

BOOTS and SHOES.

A large and varied assortment of D. Rodney King & Co.'s Philadelphia made, Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' fine Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Ties &c.

Having purchased our goods at the very lowest possible cash prices, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever. Come in and see, and we will take great pleasure in showing our goods, whether you wish to buy or not.

Bedford, July 9, 1858.–3m.

NEW GOODS!

Good News for the People!

ALTHOUGH the prospects of the Railroad are not very flattering, the friends of that enterprise have not yet quite despaired of u'timate success. Hoping that the people will see that it is not only to their interest to have the road completed as soon as possible, but that they should bear in mind that at

REED & MINNICH'S,

Who have just received from the city, and are now opening out at their

Cheap Cash and Produce Store,

a large assortment of Cassimeres, Cloths, Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, extra pulverized Sugar, Cheese, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for *cash* or *produce*.

Aug. 20, 1858.

UNION HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

NOTICE.

GEORGE B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of GEO. B. AMICK & BROTHER, notifies all persons interested, that the books of said firm remain in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

St. Clairsville, June 11, 1858.–tf.

The subscriber will continue the *mercantile business* at the *old stand*, where he will be happy to meet and supply the wants of his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a couple of weeks a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. GEO. B. AMICK.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music ged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

THE Fall term of the Bedford Academy will commence on Monday, Sept. 6th.

It is the object of this Institution to cultivate both *mind* and *heart*. Without the harmonious development of the intellectual and moral powers, youth cannot be fitted for the active duties of life. Whilst no pains are spared to cultivate the mind, every care is taken to impress the heart, by *precept* and *example*, with the importance of correct moral principles.

GEORGE W. AUGHINBAUGH,
Aug. 20, 1858. Principal.

PURE CASTOR OIL at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

BAZAR! BAZAR!

HAVE you called at the LADIES, BAZAR in Anderson's Row!

MRS. H. D. PEUGH has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a handsome assortment of ladies and children's fancy goods. Have you seen them?

Her millenery is not to be surpassed in beauty and elegance of style—and at prices astonishingly cheap.

BONNETS,

White and colored, some as low as 37½ cts—Ladies, Misses, and children's Jockey caps, exquisitely nice and new in style,

French and American Flowers,

a large assortment; not to be excelled in quality and cheapness—Ribbons, without number, of various styles and color—Ladies Head Dresses—Dress Caps, and numerous kinds of useful and fancy articles for ladies toilet

Dress Goods,

consisting in part of Robes, challies, Barage de Laines Ducals, Robes a Quilla—Robe Lawns, for $1.25, French muslins—&c., &c.

Silks—Black and Fancy colored Silks, various styles—also handsome Shawls, Mantillas, Lace Capes, Dusters, &c., &c.

Embroideries,

Such as colars, sleeves, Infants waits and a superior lot of French setts, Handkerchiefs—Edgings, Laces, and Flouncings.

Calicoes and Cottons of all descriptions. Ginghams, ranging in prices from, six, eight, ten, twelve and twenty five cents per yard.

Hosiery—Gloves, Mitts, &c., &c.

Carpet Bags, Traveling Baskets, Toys, Perfumery, and *Jewelry*.

A large assortment of Ladies and childrens shoes, purchased at reduced prices—Ladies slippers at 50 cts, fine lasting Gaiters at $1,25. Other styles corresponding in price. Call and examine for yourself.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH, would embrace this opportunity to render to the Public, her thanks for the liberal patronage she has received, and hopes by a constant effort to please to merit a continuance of the same.

May 7, 1858.

GREAT

ATTRACTION!

NEW AND CHEAP

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and surrounding country, that he has opened out in Bedford, at the old and well known stand, the

"RISING SUN,"

an extensive Clothing Establishment, where he will always be found with a large and well selected stock of gentlemens' and boys' clothing. From his long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed, either in his facilities for purchasing clothing at a low figure, or or of selling them lower than any other store within 10 miles of this place.

Not wishing to enumerate the many different articles of clothing on hand, he would merely state, that, in part, his stock consists of Coats ranging from 75 cents to $18, Pants from 50 cents to $10, Vests from 37½ cents to $6. Also, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Trunks, Carpet-Sacks, &c., &c.

All persons wishing to purchase CLOTHING, or anything else in my line, will never regret their calling at LEOPOLD'S No. 1, CHEAP CLOTHING EMPORIUM, where they can get cheap and unheard-of bargains. Come one, come all.

May 21, 1858. A. LEOPOLD.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Great Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST received and on hand, the best assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES** that could be selected for the citizens of Bedford, and strangers visiting the place, 1 door south of Minnick's Confectionary Store, on Juliana Street.

Mens' Grained Water-Proof long legged Boots, Mens' thick sole eastern made long legged Boots, Mens' Kip and coarse Heavy Boots, Gents' Fine Calf double sole Boots, Gents' Oxford Ties, Gents' Congress Gaiters, Mens' Heavy city made Brogans, Ladies' Morocco Boots, Ladies' Goat Heel Boots, Womens' Calf heavy winter Boots; Misses' and Childrens' Boots in variety, Boys' Boots of all kinds, size and description.

CAPS, in variety, will be always kept on hand.

Persons wishing to purchase good Boots and Shoes will please give me a call before buying elsewhere.

ADAM FERGUSON.

Oct. 2, 1857.

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large supply of Rich and Handsome Goods, rich silks, Robes of all kinds, DEBEGE ROBES, LAWN ROBES, LINEN ROBES, TRAVELING ROBES, with side trimmings, RICH LACE MANTLES, SILK MANTLES, FRENCH WORKED COLLARS, UNDERSLEEVES, a large quantity of FRENCH WORKED STRIPES, very low, a rich variety of BONNETS, trimmed and untrimmed, as low as 50 cts. RIBBONS, RUSHES, and FRENCH FLOWERS, at all prices, SHOES and GAITERS, a handsome lot of summer SHAWLS, LAWNS and CALICOES, and an endless variety of fancy Goods.

May 7, 1858.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

TO make arrangements for fall trade, A. Ferguson will offer Boots and Shoes and particular Glassware, at reduced prices, to all those who wish to buy for cash. Please call and you will not be disappointed.

All those that know themselves indebted, will please call and settle their accounts.

Aug. 13, 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be accquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 5, 1857.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINEL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILLIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF ABUSE,

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, c..) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 4, 1857.–zz.

DR. WALTON'S

AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pill's cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. G. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course.—Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above; giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Jan. 29, 1858.–zz.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale*. Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.–tf.

LATEST NEWS FROM UTAH!

Fresh Arrival of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT SHOEMAKERS' STORE!

THE undersigned, having just returned from the Eastern Cities, are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of *SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS*, which they are determined to sell cheap. Their stock consists in part of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans*, and a large assortment of *Men's and Boys' wear.*

Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks, Delaines, Calicoes, Alpacas and Lawns. A large assortment of *Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.* Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Knives and Forks, &c.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

To good and punctual customers a credit of six months will be given.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

April 23, 1858.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th, Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of

W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal.*

N. B. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed from Bedford free of charge, on the 4th of August, by addressing a letter to Mr. Saml. Williams, of Rainsburg.

June 4, 1858.–zz.

CANDLES.

ADAMANTINE and Tallow Mould Candles, for sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.

June 18, 1858.

Pamphlet Laws.

THE Pamphlet Laws of the State have been received at the Prothonotary's Office, and are ready for distribution among those entitled to receive them. SAMUEL H. TATE.

July 16, 1858.–c. Proth'y

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorant at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

AN excellent article of Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

Just Received

AND FOR SALE—the celebrated GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLE—by

June 11, 1858. G. W. RUPP.

BURNING FLUID and Pine oil always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

WOODWARD'S Improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Bushes, Bolting Cloths, and Bran Dusters, of the most improved plan, Mill Screws, Corn and Cob Grinders, Patent Bridges for Mill Spindles, Portable Mills, warranted to grind ten bushels per hour, Mill Irons and Mill Burrs made to order. Also, Stover's Patent Corn Kiln and Grain Dryer—a valuable invention. The above articles are kept constantly on hand, and can be obtained at any time, from S. D. BROAD,

Schellsburg, Bedford County, who is also the agent for Bedford, Somerset, and adjoining Counties.

Mill wright work done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

February 15, 1856.

McCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower for sale by S. D. BROAD,

at Schellsburg, Pa., agent for Blair and Bedford counties.

February 15, 1856.

NEW FIRM.

AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber, having taking a partner in his store, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and title of J. M. Barndollar & Son. All those having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, will please call and settle.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR.

The subscribers are just receiving and opening out a New and Handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured in the country for cash, produce, or to prompt six months customers. They respectfully solicit the public patronage

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON.

Bloody Run, April 1, 1858.–3m

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel house and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

Hummel's

Premium Essence of Coffee.

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.

June 18, 1858.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR [illegible]'S

Celebrated Female

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clark, M. D, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these *Pills* will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B. $1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For saleby Dr. B. F. Harry.

Sept 18 1857–zz.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC

WAFERS.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c. &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Sept. 18, 1857–zz.

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

DR. F. C. REAMER,

BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, has constantly on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine. viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historic, geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Mennaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Feb. 19, 1857.

How to Save Money.

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap chairs and Cabinet Furniture, can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need, from a large stock now on hand, which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this County. You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me, as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture.

You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices:

Chairs from	$4.50	to	$36.00 per sett.
Bedsteads	2.50	"	15.00
Tables	2.50	"	20.00
Bureaus	10.00	"	35.00
Cupboards	5.00	"	12.00
Wash Stands	1.50	"	3 00
Work Stands	1.00	"	5.00
Candle Stands	1.00	"	3.00

All other articles in proportion.

All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Feb. 19, 1858.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

Valentine Steckman,

PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.

May 22, 1857.

HOFIUS & FILLER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL legal business entrusted to their care.—During the sessions of the court, the senior partner may be found at the office of the firm, two doors south of Hon. S. L. Russell's office.

D. H. HOFIUS.
JNO. H. FILLER.

Bedford, Nov. 28, 1856.

Shoemending! Shoemending!!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel, Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most substantial manner, no more reasonable rates than usual, *one trying indispensable.* Give him a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

J. B. BAKER.

May 7, 1858